

The Hebrew.

וְהַיְיָ שָׁם נִצְעָד בְּרוּכָּה — "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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The Affair of the Red Portefeuille.

The red portefeuille in question was a certain red morocco note-case. How, in the de Jerusalem, it became "an affair," was the story its owner told me. And on this wise.

"It was safe enough," Dick Langley said, "in my inner breast-pocket when I left Spa that morning; and it was safe there too when I reached the Nord terminus that evening. But I had not been five minutes in my customary quarters at the Grand before I discovered that my note-case was most indubitably—gone—looted quietly, you know. The how was that clean cut through the bottom seam of the pocket; the where must have been in the crowd at the station just now."

"I don't profess to be much of a judge of this sort of thing, but it struck me at the time that the fellow who had operated on me must have been about the top of his profession—so scarcely perceptible was the solution of continuity in my garment, so absolutely unconscious had I been of his propinquity."

"Still, I had lost some fifty thousand francs' worth of French bank-paper, not one sou of which I was likely to see again. So that it was with feelings of not wholly unmixed admiration that I was examining the traces of the spoiler's handiwork when the door opened, and some one came into the room."

"I looked up, expecting to see Vere Lucyng-ham. Vere was Second Secretary here then; an incorrigible 'farcour,' who had, as such, a 'difficulty' with some victimized native to settle next day—which business had brought me up from the Bad. But it was not Vere on whom the door had just closed."

"It was a slight, wiry little man, with his black hair cut close to his bullet head, with a sallow face, shaved blue, and a keen, cool eye, that took everything in the room at a glance, and then rested upon me as though I was precisely the person its owner wished and expected to see. In fact, I fancied the little man mattered as much to himself."

"So I asked him pointedly who he was, instead of what he wanted."

"Dard, Agent of the Surete," answered the man.

"I had to ask him what he wanted, then, you know. His reply to this was curious."

"In the name of the law I arrest you," he said.

"Might I inquire why?" I asked.

"You, Thompsonne, alias Walkerre," the little man pursued. "In short, Thompsonne, with an infinity of aliases. Why, for your last coup at Spa this morning."

He was perfectly in earnest, I could see; he meant every word he said. I stared at him. His smile was particularly irritating to me in my then state of mind. The window was open; there was the making of a good fall outside. I admit my first impulse was to dispose of my visitor summarily in that way.

"C'est pas la peine," he observed, misreading my eyes. "You would only break your neck."

He was so perfectly cool that I had performed to get myself in hand again.

"That," I said to him when I had done it, "is the second mistake you have made, Monsieur—"

"Dard," he put in.

"Monsieur Dard, since I have the pleasure of your society, it was not myself that I was tempted to toss out of that window. And I am not Thompson."

"English pickpocket," this insufferable Dard put in. "Ah! you are not Thompsonne, English pickpocket? Really?"

"Really not. Your last mistake is rather a gaudy one, as you will find out. I shouldn't wonder."

"Allons done," he responded, shrugging his shoulders.

"My dear Monsieur Dard," I went on, grinning inwardly now, in spite of my annoyance, and in anticipation of Vere's entrance on the scene, to see how profoundly convinced my interlocutor was that he had arrested his Thompsonne, and how charmingly he mistook my modest assurance for the impudence of that hardened criminal; "my dear Monsieur Dard, it so happens that in a very few minutes I shall be able to produce unimpeachable evidence of my proper identity."

"Pray do not trouble yourself," he deprecates ironically.

"I am not going to trouble myself at all," I said; "my unimpeachable evidence will walk into this room of its own accord in about a quarter of an hour."

"Aha! and he comes from where, your unimpeachable evidence?"

"From the British Embassy, my dear Monsieur Dard. You will, I presume, admit that your mistake is then the ghastly mistake I have ventured to style it? You will. Very good. And as you have only a quarter of an hour to wait before you admit this, and as my 'escolde' would hardly improve matters, do me the favor to sit down, light one of those cigarettes, and relieve my curiosity as to why in your wisdom you have arrested me as the ago."

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English pickpocket, Thompson, and what, supposing I am Thompsonne aforesaid, I have been doing at Spa."

Monsieur Dard looked at me harder, shrugging his shoulders higher, smiled more insufferably than he looked, and shrugged and smiled yet. I had, however, so far impressed him in some way that when I sat down and lit a little roll of Pharesi tobacco he followed my example. Then he said:

"You were at the Redoute at Spa this morning when play commenced?"

"I admitted I was.

"At the roulette table in the smaller salle?" he continued.

"Excuse me—you are wrong there. It is well known I never touch roulette. I was at the trente-et-quarante table."

"At the same table," pursued the impulsive Dard, "was standing one Hippolyte Bourdon."

"Who is he?"

"Whom you must have noticed place a red portefeuille—"

"A red portefeuille?" I replied.

"Containing, it appears, in bank-notes, the sum of—"

"Of fifty-odd thousand francs, I suppose," I muttered, pensive at the recollection of my own vanished paper, the result of that run on the Rouge that morning.

"No," Monsieur Dard returned sharply, "not quite so much as that. About forty thousand. A slight miscount, no doubt," he added.

"By Jove!" I ejaculated in the vernacular, unheeding my friend's sarcasm. "This is very queer indeed. A red portefeuille, you say?" Morocco?"

"Your penetration is perfect," Monsieur Dard replied, with an ironical bow. "A red morocco portefeuille. Monsieur Bourdon, as you noticed, placed it in the inner breast-pocket of his coat; and—"

"What—the inner breast-pocket, too?" The coincidence was getting more than queer.

"And you," continued Dard, "took advantage of the crowd to—"

"And I will be shot, you know, if Monsieur Dard didn't pantomime precisely the manœuvre my 'devalise' just now must have employed to cut my red morocco portefeuille out of my inner breast-pocket."

"Go on," I said, astounded. "What did I do then?"

"You rushed precipitately down the staircase of the Redoute."

"I wanted to catch the train, you know."

"Ca se comprend! You jumped into a panier waiting outside, and caused yourself to be driven furiously to the station, where you arrived in time to take a ticket, first-class, to Paris by the 11.37 express."

"I admit all that—go on."

"In the meantime, though unfortunately too late, Monsieur Bourdon became aware of his loss. He instantly communicated his suspicions—he had noticed you repeatedly at his elbow—to the Commissaire de Police. Oddly enough," continued Monsieur Dard, his eyes on me more maliciously than ever, "the Commissaire was at that moment engaged with the Sergeant Rokerre—you know the Sergeant Rokerre, without doubt? No? Really? Not the Sergeant Rokerre of your own Surete de Scotlandiar? Well, no matter—the Sergeant Rokerre knows you."

"The devil he does," said I.

"Yes. In fact it was precisely one Thompsonne, with an infinity of aliases, notorious English pickpocket, who had brought the Sergeant Rokerre from Bruxelles, where he had lost sight of him man at Spa, where he expected to find him; and it was precisely this same Thompsonne that Bourdon described when he described the individual he believed had robbed him."

"Diable! diable! diable!" muttered discomfited Monsieur Dard in three different keys. If this were the case, why?"

The inference was as obvious as it was unpleasant. I was no more his Thompsonne than he was himself.

At a sign the subordinate withdrew. Vere seated himself, and looked from one to the other of us.

"Perhaps I'm 'de trop?'" he inquired, as if this idea had just struck him. "You have business with Monsieur Dard, Dick?"

"No," I returned, enjoying the spectacle Monsieur Dard presented inevitably. "It's Monsieur Dard who has business with me. Perhaps you can help him to settle it."

"All right. What's the row?"

"Monsieur Dard has done me the honor of arresting me," I explained.

"Picking pockets at Spa."

"Serves you right."

"And as being one Thompsonne, with an infinity of aliases, who picks pockets generally everywhere. Is it not so, Monsieur Dard?"

"Ah, bien, ouï!" that individual rapped out; "for me, I confess you are Thompsonne. Unless—"

And he glanced interrogatively at Vere. Which 'farcour' shook his head dubiously.

"Such," he said, "a human depravity, that, though of his ingenious countenance, it is possible he may be Thompsonne. On the neck of my conscience is Dick, I can't say you're not a swall mobsem, and have not been picking pockets at Spa."

"Allons done!" muttered Monsieur Dard, impatiently.

"But," continued Vere, "I can say that, except in the legitimate way of whist and billiards, you have never picked mine. And moreover, Monsieur Dard, though you may be right, and society in general wrong, I am bound to add that by society in general, and by myself in particular, this person has hitherto been held to be, is one Richard Langley, and that if not honest, he is at least written down honorable in Debrett."

"Diable! diable! diable!" in the three different keys from Monsieur Dard again at this moment.

"So that," Vere concluded, "before altogether renouncing him, perhaps I had better hear all about it."

"Well, the upshot of it was that we all three beat up the nearest Commissaire; that my identity was duly vouch'd for, and that it was arranged we should meet the victimized Bourdon, and the English detective Roker, before the same official next day, when matters were partially cleared up."

Monsieur Bourdon declared that though I very strongly resembled the individual who had stuck to him so pertinaciously at the roulette-table, yet that to the best of his belief he had never set eyes on me before. And the English detective decided as readily that I was not his man.

"Undoubtedly," he said, smiling insufferably. Yet I had reason to know the Surete could boast of few abler agents than this same Dard. I was curious to hear why he was so certain I was his Thompsonne."

"English pickpocket? Really?"

"Really not. Your last mistake is rather a gaudy one, as you will find out. I shouldn't wonder."

"Allons done," he responded, shrugging his shoulders.

"My dear Monsieur Dard," I went on, grinning inwardly now, in spite of my annoyance, and in anticipation of Vere's entrance on the scene, to see how profoundly convinced my interlocutor was that he had arrested his Thompsonne, and how charmingly he mistook my modest assurance for the impudence of that hardened criminal; "my dear Monsieur Dard, it so happens that in a very few minutes I shall be able to produce unimpeachable evidence of my proper identity."

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"I don't deny it the least in the world," I said.

"The red portefeuille was distinctly seen in your possession at the station at Spa."

"That is very probable," I said.

"Ah! you admit it? In effect to what good deny it?"

"I don't deny it the least in the world," I said.

He looked me in the eyes with cool triumph in his own, as he leaned across the table and said:

"The red portefeuille was distinctly seen in your possession at the station at Spa."

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THE HEBREW.

THE JEWS IN TUNIS.—AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

BARON HENRICH VON MALTZEN, who traversed North Africa from the coast of Morocco to the Red Sea, has contributed more than any other modern traveler toward rendering the public acquainted with this region. His latest German work, entitled "Travels in the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli," contains the results of several years' researches and explorations both into the antiquities and into the present condition of these former brigand states. We extract from this work the following highly interesting notices and delineations of the Jewish community in that part of the world.

The Jews in Tunis, numbering 30,000 persons for the city, are divided into natives and "Graans"—"fugitives," the latter name being applied to all Jews who immigrated at a subsequent period, chiefly to the descendants of those who found a refuge there, after their expulsion from Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella. They were less numerous than the native Israelites, but, strange to say, they enjoyed greater privileges than these, having, for instance, their own heads, so that they were not directly subject to the arbitrary authority of the Deyas and Beyas. As far back as 1852, they still wore a peculiar head-dress, consisting of a kind of white cotton night-cap, whereas their less privileged co-religionists wore a black fez and turban. This distinction has, however, been abolished, the Tunis Jews having, like the Oriental Rajabs, obtained the permission to adopt the head ornament of the Mussulmans, the red fez. The Graans have almost invariably succeeded in availing themselves of the rights resulting from their descent, and have put themselves under the protection of the consuls of the several European powers. They thus enjoy all the rights of Europeans, to-wit, exceptional legal jurisdiction. The justice of the Bey has no authority over them; the other Jews, on the contrary, are unprotected and subject to the Tunisian law. "It seems incredible," says Baron von Maltzen, "and yet it is a fact, established by a consular document in my possession, that in the year 1868, twenty-seven Tunisian Jews were murdered, the perpetrators of the crime remaining unpunished."

Despite the want of protection by the law, the prosperity of the Tunisian Jews is yearly increasing. Whilst Maltzen saw, in 1852, none but Mussulman salesmen in the bazaars, he recently met them with Jewish merchants instead.

They are also numerically increasing, and as the number of the Arabs is on the wane, there exists a possibility that they will gradually overshadow the Arabian element. Since the government no longer compels the Jews exclusively to live in their own dirty quarter of the city, named the Hara, the Jews live scattered in large numbers over all the other quarters. The government itself foregoes no opportunity to employ them for all financial operations, for the Arabs are utterly unfit for administrative employment, and the Bey is unwilling to entrust Europeans with administrative offices, because they are not under his own jurisdiction. During the stay of Maltzen in Tunis, the high position of administrator of finances was filled by a Jew, and conferred upon him was the title of Cayid, which was not borne by any Jew in any other Arabian country.

The Jews show themselves (according to Maltzen) more fit for civilization than the Arabs. They are eager to improve every opportunity to acquire information, which fact is clearly proved by their numerous attendance at the school founded by the Anglican missionary among the Jews in Tunis. Upwards of two hundred poor Jewish children, as well boys as girls are at this establishment given gratuitous instruction not only in religion, but also in all possible elementary branches taught them, whilst they forget what they must learn, along with the other pupils, of the catechism and texts from the New Testament. Not any child left this school converted.

In their religious ceremonies the Tunisian Jews follow the Spanish or Portuguese rites, and pronounce the Hebrew accordingly.

The religious worship at the several Tunisian synagogues, as reported by our traveler, seems to be quite deficient in solemnity. "Whilst the singing is going on, the boys are doing every kind of mischief in the temple, without anybody reproofing them; the singers themselves are distracted, and their mental faculties seem to be bent upon everything except the sacred books, whose contents they render in a nasal chant."

The manner in which the preacher performed his task seemed to me very peculiar. The Chief Rabbi, adorned with a red fez (without the turban), the sign of respect in the Orient, and with a parti-colored robe, was sitting at a table, upon which he leaned his elbows, which supported his head, and in this position delivered an address, which bore more resemblance to a humorous declamation than to a sermon. He spoke Arabian with uncommon volubility. His theme was Moses and Aaron, but the manner in which he spoke of them, seemed unworthy of this sublime subject. He was particularly fond of making polemic allusions, and ascribed such strange paradoxes to the antagonists of his views, that the whole congregation could not refrain from laughing. The whole sermon was like a jocose discussion, to which everybody present could contribute his mite, a privilege of which many availed themselves, for the discourse was frequently interrupted by the remarks of individual congregants.

(Every Israelite will perceive from this picture that Baron von Maltzen did not witness a sermon, or a Derasha, but a Shiorah with the obligatory Pilgrimage, which appears also from the sitting position of the speaker.)

If Von Maltzen was especially struck by a peculiar ritualistic habit among the Tunisian Jews, viz., that of the "monthly solemn absolution," which is proclaimed in every synagogue by the presiding Rabbi, and subsequently repeated after him by a number of itinerant sub-rabbis in the private houses, that the women, who are here excluded from every public worship, may also participate in the absolution from sin—such is undoubtedly a more complicated description of the *DD. DD. DD.* and does by no means give us the right to infer therefrom, that the Tunisian Jews look upon this formalism as the grant of indemnity for sins "yet to be committed," as an exemption from all troublesome obligations, whether of a personal or of a commercial nature." None acquainted with the Jewish religion more intimately than by heresy, will believe Baron von Maltzen, when he says that a Tunisian Jew, who has received this absolution, believes himself thereby exempt from paying his debt. These are the same arguments which have been produced long since by Christians against the *Kol-nidre.*

"Polygamy," continues our writer, "though maintained in principle by the Jews,"

community in Tunis, is very seldom practised; I heard only of a dozen cases of polygamy (among 30,000 Jews.) Divorces are reported not to be frequent either, and are only allowed by the rabbis in case of the marriage remaining without offspring. The morality of the wealthier portion of the community is generally satisfactory, which can, however, not be said of the poor, who are often beggars in the fullest sense of the word; their less moral conduct must, above all, be attributed to the humiliation in which they live, to the oppression on the part of the Arabs, to the contempt in which they are held by their more fortunate brethren in faith, and, last though not least, to that counsellor of evil, misery. But, whereas the stranger traverses the quarters inhabited by the poor classes in London and Paris, sees his person and property endangered, the greatest safety prevails throughout the Jewish quarters in Tunis. The meekness of the Tunisian Israelite leaves no room for oughts of aggression and violence. I did not meet here with retail traders asking such hyperbolical prices for their articles as is the case in Algiers, their wares proving generally satisfactory and worthy of the prices paid for them.—H. L.

BARON GEDALIA IN KOPENHAGEN.

We extract from the *Alg. Zg. d. J.* the following biographical notice of this prominent co-religionist, who has, in a short time, attained such a high social position:

The Portuguese Consul-General in Copenhagen, Gedalia, was recently created a baron by the Italian government. He descends from the well-known, pious rabbi, Gedalia, of Copenhagen. His parents having been reduced to the greatest poverty, became inmates of the poor house, where our Gedalia was born. He subsequently visited the Jewish free school, till his 13th year, when after holding his Bar-Mitzvah, he was bound apprentice to a saddler. He followed his trade for several years, but not satisfied with the resources it offered him, and prompted by ambition, he established himself, about twenty years ago, as a banker in Copenhagen. The banking business was then in a very sad condition in that city, but Gedalia made up by energy, conscientiousness and activity for his deficiency in pecuniary means. In this manner he raised his business to a height befitting an important commercial place like Copenhagen. The Paris house of Rothschild subsequently appointed the firm of G. A. Gedalia & Co. their agents for Denmark. This agency laid the foundation of the extensive operations and lustre of this firm which were still increased by the establishment of a branch in Norway. The Danish government entrusted the firm of Gedalia with the greater part of their financial operations. Portugal, which has no special ambassador or minister in Copenhagen, appointed Mr. Gedalia his political representative, with the title of Consul-General, and rewarded his merit by conferring upon him the rank of commander of one of her highest orders of chivalry. He was likewise made commander of the Italian order of the Crown, and was honored with a similar distinction by Sweden, for having organized a large collection in behalf of the victims of famine in some of the Swedish provinces. If Mr. Gedalia's benevolence is unostentatious, his private benefactions are highly appreciated in Denmark. He recently submitted to the Italian government a very elaborate report of the financial condition of Italy, and suggested the most ingenious means to prevent the annual deficit. In recognition thereof, the king of Italy conferred the dignity of baron on Mr. Gedalia and his descendants; and he is at this moment the only Israeli in Scandinavia possessing a title of nobility. Mr. Gedalia takes a lively interest in Jewish affairs, and is a faithful adherent of the religion of his fathers.—H. L.

BOMBAY.—The following is the prayer offered at the Bucilla synagogue, by Rabbi Gindill, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay: "He who dispenses salvation, unto kings, and dominion unto the anointed, whose kingdom is a kingdom of eternity, who delivered David His servant from the mischievous swords, who makes the sea a way, and through the mighty waters a path, may He bless, protect, preserve elevate, aggrandize and exalt to the highest pitch of glory our most virtuous and gracious Sovereign, lady Queen Victoria, and her eldest son, the heir to the throne, his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, and his excellent brother, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and all the Royal family. May their glory be exalted; may the Supreme King of kings by his mercy exalt and aggrandize them, guard and deliver them from every trouble and danger; may the Supreme King of kings tread down and depress the energies of all those that rise against them; may the Supreme King of kings by His mercy exalt and aggrandize the star of their high rank over the throne of their empire; may their dominion be exalted and elevated; may He prolong the days of their Government; may the Supreme King of kings by His mercy inspire their hearts and the hearts of all their councillors and nobles with benevolence, to act bountifully towards us, and towards all Israelites our brethren. In their days and in ours may Judah be saved. Israel dwell in safety, and unto Zion come the Redeemer. May such be His will, and let us say Amen."

Louis XIV. AND PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—A writer in the *Intermediaire des Chercheurs et des Curieux* states that he has found the following in a manuscript in the Imperial Library: "May 13th, 1665.—The Nuncio had an audience of the King some days back, and complained of certain Parisian doctors of theology who spoke insultingly against the infallibility of the Pope. The King told him that he would follow the example of his predecessors, who had never interfered with the liberty of the Faculte de Theologie to utter and write their views upon matters connected with their own profession. After that the Nuncio presented to the King the Papal brief, telling him that it was very true that the Italian doctors taught the infallibility of the Pope and his superiority to a temporal Sovereign. The King returned answer that if he had any of his subjects who taught this infallibility he would chastise them in such style that others would have no desire to teach it afterwards, and that neither the Nuncio nor the Pope should prevent him. The King, while making this reply, had his arm raised and his fist closed. The Nuncio departed very much disconcerted. The Abbe Le Coeur was one of those who noticed it first at the house of the Abbe de Cassini, where the Nuncio had just changed his Court-dress. The King went afterwards to the Queen mother and told her what had happened at the audience of Nuncio, and among other things told her that he knew well who it was that was doing all this, and that if these people annoyed him much more they would see what would happen."

"Polygamy," continues our writer, "though maintained in principle by the Jews,"

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after this date, has absolved itself from every obligation as to rates upon Fire Risks, and is now prepared to issue Policies upon the most reasonable terms consistent with security and safety.

R. B. SWAIN & CO., General Agents for California, 1821

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

Capital, \$8,000,000.

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,

IMMEDIATELY ON ADJUSTMENT,

The Hebrew.

Philip Jacoby..... Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby..... Geschäftsführer.

Die Inschrift des Moabiter-Königss.

Mesha.
Schon mehrere Wochen sind verflossen seit das
letzte Publizum mit der Nachricht überliefert
wurde, daß man jenseits des toten Meers, im
Gebiet des alten Moab zu Dibon, einer großen
schwarzen Basaltplatte entdeckt habe, indem die Cha-
raktere eines alten Königs dieses Landes, des in der
Bibel erwähnten Mesha (2 Kön. 3) aufgesetzten
seien. Da außer einem Artikel E. Renans im
„Des Debats“, der seiner Zeit auch in diesen
Blättern mitgetheilt wurde, noch keine nähere
Kunde über diesen äußerst wichtigen Fund in das
größere Publizum, das ein Interesse daran haben dürfte, gedrungen ist, so teile ich mich,
in nachstehendem eine Übersetzung der Inschrift,
mit jüngsten Bemerkungen wie sie zum näheren
Verständniss derselben notwendig sind, zu veröffent-
lichen, um so mehr, als Renans interessanter
Artikel nicht näher auf das Detail eingehet.

Die Inschrift ist fürstlich vom glücklichen Ent-
decker, Herrn Charles Clermont-Ganneau, in
einem an den als trefflichen Kenner der semitischen
Paläographie wohlbekannten Grafen de Vogue
gerichteten Schreiben veröffentlicht worden. Die
Brochüre erzählt kurz die Umstände, die zur Er-
gänzung der Inschrift, und nach der Zerstörung
des Steines durch die Beduinen, zur Wiederher-
stellung des Textes führten, enthält das 34 Zeilen
zählende Facsimile derselben, eine Umschrift in
hebräischen Buchstaben und eine französische Über-
setzung nebst einigen Bemerkungen über das Alter
der Inschrift und einem Kürschn der alten Moab
in das namentlich die in derselben erwähnten
Städte eingetragen sind. Ein ausführlicher philo-
logischer Kommentar soll später folgen. Die
Übersetzung muß als ein erster Versuch billig be-
urtheilt werden, und ich, wenn man die Umstände
näher erwägt, im ganzen gleich ausgeführt.
Doch läßt sich jetzt schon manches genügend fas-
sen und erklären. Weitere Aufklärungen werden
ohne Zweifel die Arbeiten gelehrter Semitologen
bringen.

Die Entzifferung und Erklärung dieser In-
schrift ist wesentlich erschwert durch die vielen
Lücken namentlich im ersten Theil, die von dem
Zerschlagen des Steines durch die Beduinen her-
rühren. Ganneau hat sein möglichstes gethan,
um die ursprüngliche Form wieder herzustellen.
Die ihm zu Gebote gestandenen Mittel waren die
folgenden: 1) ein freilich in vielen Stellen unles-
barer Abdruck der ganzen Inschrift, noch ehe die
Beduinen, die Eigentümer des Steins, den-
selben aus Furcht vor einer Entzifferung der für-
stlichen Regierung in ihre Angelegenheiten zer-
schlagen hatten; 2) zwei gute Abdrücke von
jedem der zwei größten Stücke des zerschlagenen
Inschriften; und 3) verschiedene andere Fragmente
des Steins selbst, welche Charaktere enthielten.
Der Abdruck der ganzen Inschrift, wenn auch
teilweise unlesbar, gab ihm den Rahmen, in
die Fragmente einzufügen. Wahrscheinlich ge-
lingt es noch, alle Fragmente der Inschrift zu er-
halten, namentlich wenn die gelötzteren Söhne
der Wüste sehen, daß sie durch den Kauf dersel-
ber sich beträchtliche Summen erwerben können.
Dagegen ist auf der andern Seite die Entziffer-
ung der Inschrift im Vergleich mit phönischen
und namentlich carthagischen Inschriften durch
mehrere Umstände wesentlich erleichtert. Die
Buchstaben, die ganz den altpalästinischen Charakter
tragen und vielfach den altpalästinischen ähnlich se-
hen (so namentlich das Daleth, d), sind mit gro-
ßer Deutlichkeit geforst, so daß eine Verwechslung
schwierig nicht möglich ist. Ferner sind die
Worte meist durch Punkte und die Sätze durch
kleine senkrechte Striche von einander geschieden,
dieser Umstand ist um so merkwürdiger, als in den
meisten die jetzt bekannten semitischen Inschriften
(nicht in allen, wie Renan meint) die Wortabheilung
durch kein besonderes Zeichen ausgedrückt, sonder-
nicht entweder gar nicht oder höchstens durch
einen kleinen Zwischenraum bezeichnet ist. Es ist
nur auffallend, daß gerade die ältesten Inschriften
Wortabheilung haben. So finden wir dieselbe
auch in einigen in Ninx entdeckten Inschriften
mit aramäisch-phönizischem Charakter (siehe mei-
nem Essay auf die Pahlavi language, page 183),
die dem siebenten vorchristlichen Jahrhundert an-
gehören. Die hümäritischen Inschriften in Süd-
arabien, deren Alter sich freilich nicht näher be-
stimmen läßt, zeigen ebenfalls Wortabheilung
durch senkrechte Striche. In den älteren
Ketteninschriften steht tatsächlich nach jedem Wort
ein schräger Kett, während in den ägyptischen und
babylonischen eine solche Bezeichnung fehlt. In
der Zenschrift, die semitischen Ursprungs ist, steht
ebenfalls nach jedem Wort ein Punkt. Auch in
den älteren griechischen Inschriften findet sich die
selbe Erstzifferung, während in den jüngeren die
Wortabheilung wieder verschwunden ist.

Gehen wir nun nach diesen eintretenden Be-
merkungen zur Inschrift selbst über. In der Über-
setzung des Originals habe ich die Lücken durch
Punkte angefüllt, und die zum Verständniss er-
forderlichen Ergänzungen des Sines in Klammern
eingeschlossen. Die Zahlen beziehen sich auf
die Zeilen der Inschrift auf dem Stein.

(1) Ich bin Mesha, der Sohn des Kamosch
(Nabab), König von Moab. (2) Mein Vater
war König über Moab dreißig Jahre, und ich
war König (3) nach meinem Vater. Und ich
machte diese Höhen (Höllenhöher) für Kamosch
(den Gott von Moab) auf dem Marktplatz..
(Dehnen heisst ich) Mesha (4) (der Gerechte),
wollte er nicht von allen Gefahren errettet hat, und
mich hat triumphieren lassen über alle meine Haf-
ser. (5) der König von Israel. Als er Moab
unterdrückte lange Zeit, entbrannte der Ka-
mosch. (6) Und es folgte ihm nach sein Sohn
und auch er sprach: Ich will Moab unterdrücken.
In meinen Tagen sprach er (Kamosch) (7) das
ich mich seiner und seines Hauses freuen solle.

und Israel war vor dem ganz verloren; da nahm
Duri Kmosch von (8). Nehbha und wohnte da-
rin. (Und sie unterdrückten Moab, er und sein
Sohn vierzig Jahre; aber groß ward) (9) Ka-
mosch in meinen Tagen. Und ich baute Baal-
Meon und opferte [z] darin. Und ich baute (10) Kirjathaim. Und die Gabiter [waren] im
Lande.. von Alters her, und bauten für den
Kings, nimm die Statthalterei über Israel.
(11) Ich ging bei Nacht und stieß mit ihm vom
Anbruch der Morgenröthe bis zum Mittag; (12) denn dem
Scholar Kamosch weiste [ich sie] und ich nahm
von da... (13) des Japoch [Jebobah] [und
brachte] sie vor Kamosch. Und der König von
Israel [sagte nach] (14) Jahaz und wohnte da-
selbst, als er mir mir stift. Und Kamosch ver-
trieb ihn von... (24) Ich nahm von Moab
zweihundert Männer, alle seine Häupter und
führte sie nach Jazaz, und ich [nahm es]. (21)
Zu Dibon. Ich errichtete einen Marktplatz und
baute die Mauern von Icarim und die Mauern
von... (22) Und ich baute ihre Thore, und ich
baute ihren Thurm.. (23) Ich baute Beth-Mo-
ab. Und ich siedelte die Menschen ab [sich] in
die Stadt ein.... (24) Und im Innern
der Stadt war kein Brunnen auf dem Marktplatz;
und sorge ich allen Markt. Maget (25) ein sehr
großer Brunnen in seinem Hause. Und ich bie-
niede was nieererbauen war [an Baumen] für
den Marktplatz, [um ihn heranzuladen].... (26)
Israel. Ich baute Aroer (27). Ich baute Beth-Ba-
moab, denn es war zerstört. (28) Ich baute Beth-Ba-
moab, denn es war zerstört. (29) Ich baute eine
Gebung, die ich einstößte (28) [in] Dibon gebrochen. Und ich
baute eine Gebung, die ganz Dibon gebrochen. Und ich
war König (29)... (29) in den Städten, welche
zu dem Lande führe. Und ich baute... (30)
und Beth-Diblahim, und Beth-Meon; und
ich errichtete dort... (31) ... das Land.
Deutschland und der Schweiz, Da-
heim, Illustrirte Welt, Roman-
Zeitung, Novellenbuch,
Gewerbeblatt, Berl.
Bazar und Bi-
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THE HEBREW.

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, (5630) 1870.

ת' י' [5630]

ת' י' [5630]
Tuesday, May 31
Wednesday, June 5, 6
Thursday, June 23, 30
Sunday, July 17
Friday, July 29

AGENCIES:
SACRAMENTO.....A. S. Hopkins
PROVIDENCE.....R. Davies
NEW YORK CITY.....Sigmond Jacoby, Esq.
Who is empowered to contract for Advertisements.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

2. If subscribers neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.

3. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, the paper is sent to the former direction, there are held responsible. Notices should always be given in removal.

4. Subscribers have decided that refusing to take a paper or returning it from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of a trifling fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

5. Postmasters would oblige, by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

6. Under the law of Congress papers are not charged postage in the country in which they are published.

COUNTRY PATRONS WILL OBLIGE BY REMITTING US THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW DUE; AND THOSE WHO MAY HAPPEN TO COME TO THE CITY, WILL FAVOR US MUCH BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE, 420 MONTGOMERY STREET, AND SETTLING THEIR ACCOUNTS.

SELF CONTROL.

[CONCLUDED.]

There was, however, one man, even in those days, who knew how to restrain his desires, for "Noah was a just man, and perfect in his generations." Even in his generations he was perfect; amidst a guilty world he was unmoved. Not only did he know how to restrain the promptings of his inclination, but he also knew how to resist the mighty power of universal example.

What was the secret of Noah's wonderful power? It is a secret worth knowing; for many of our readers, if not all, will sometimes have experienced great difficulty in exercising effectual control over themselves. Often they have yielded to anger or to some other violent passion, and perhaps, the moment after, felt sorry for their weakness. Often they have resolved not to be so foolish again, and yet, when the moment of temptation came, they have, as before, yielded; thus falling over and over again into the sin for which they had perhaps many times implored forgiveness.

People who have experienced this, will be anxious to learn how Noah succeeded in really triumphing over his evil inclinations. The secret of his success is contained in these few words: "Noah walked with God."

To understand fully the force of these words it is necessary to bear in mind an important rule in the art of self-government—rule derived from careful observation of the constitution of our minds.

Every feeling which agitates the mind arises from some idea about which we are thinking. For example, we are very angry with some one, and feel inclined to hurt him seriously. Why? Because we are thinking of the injury which he has, or we fancy he has, done us. The thought of the injury raises the feeling of anger, and the more we ponder on the injury, the stronger will our anger become.

Now the mistake people make is this; they try to check a feeling while allowing their minds to dwell upon the thought in which it originated. They therefore fail. They continue thinking of the real or imaginary injury; and consequently their injury becomes more and more excited till it bursts forth, and they gratify it in spite of former resolutions—in spite even of a lingering and faint wish to do what is right and proper. But let them divert the mind from the thought of the injury—let them resolutely turn their attention to some other object—or, what is still better, let them think of something which raises in the mind a contrary feeling, to that of anger; let them, for example, think not of the injury, but of the offender's innocent children, who would suffer from any vengeance which might be wreaked upon their father; that thought will excite pity and soften the heart, and anger will then be effectually checked.

And so with all other passions. When you feel a passion growing within your heart, and obtaining the mastery over you, divert your mind from the thought in which it originated; and, if possible, direct the mind to some subject which will raise a contrary feeling. This rule is of the highest utility, and teaches us how to accomplish successfully what is otherwise a very difficult task.

In applying this rule to practice in any case, it will not always be easy to find at the moment what to think about. What thought will raise feelings of an opposite nature to the passion which is agitating the heart? That is the all-important question. Now there is one thought which will always raise feelings that are opposed to all evil passions alike, and that thought is suggested in the words we have last quoted.

Let us, like Noah, "walk with God;" let us, in the moment of temptation, think that we are in His presence, in the presence of Him whose nod, multitudes of worlds tremble; in the presence of Him before whom we shall, after death, have to be responsible for the deed.

we are about to commit. When once the deed is done, it will be too late to wish it undone. He sees; He remembers; and He judges. Shall we dare to defy Him—to violate His commands in His very presence?

And is He not our Father and best Benefactor, as well as our King and Judge? Is it not He who has provided us with all our wants from our childhood to this day? And is it not to Him alone that we can look for the supply of our future wants? Shall we, then, be so ungrateful as to displease such a gracious Benefactor? Shall we be so foolish as to provoke the wrath of such an Almighty, All-knowing King, Judge, and Ruler?

This should be the subject of our thoughts when we feel temptation rising in our heart—when we feel passion waxing strong in our breast. This thought will rouse in our hearts the fear of God, and will thus enable us to resist the strongest inclination to evil.

This thought it was which enabled Noah to be righteous and perfect in the midst of a whole world of wicked and corrupt people. The words, "Noah walked with God," mean that he called to mind this thought whenever he felt in his heart inclined to do like those around him.

Whenever a lustful wish entered into the head of others, they yielded; whatever they happened "to choose" they did. Not so Noah. When a wicked thought entered his mind, or an evil passion his heart, he thought of God—he raised his soul to Him. And what was the consequence? Those who enjoyed "all they chose" corrupted their ways so that God, in mercy for the world, was obliged to overwhelm them in the flood, the very brutes perishing with them.

But he who walked with God, who thought of God's presence, and by help of that thought kept aloof from evil, "found favor in the eyes of the Lord."

Just think of the inexpressible happiness conveyed by these few simple words. Within the hearts of all is implanted a strong love of approbation. The soldier in the battle field will run the greatest risks in order to obtain the applause of his comrades. Should he be so fortunate as to receive a few words of praise from his general, he will think himself well rewarded for years of toil, for the agony he may have endured from many a cruel wound.

If such be the value we attach to finding favor in the eyes of a mortal like ourselves, who only differs from us by happening to occupy a higher position, how great, then, must be the joy felt by the pure and righteous soul, which, when separated from the body, perceives that it has found favor in the eyes of its Heavenly Father!

Nor is it in Heaven alone that bliss is enjoyed by him who finds favor in the eyes of the Lord. On earth, too, he has a foretaste of the happiness which awaits him. He is like one standing on a lofty mountain while a tempest is raging at his feet. The earth below is enveloped in mist; those dwelling in the plains are terrified by the storm; their houses are shaken to their very foundations. But he on the mountain-top stands unmoved, unaffected by all the fury of the elements raging below. Under his feet the rocks are as firm as ever; over his head the glorious sun sheds forth its cheerful rays.

So is he who finds favor in the eyes of the Lord amidst the turmoils and dangers of life. Others are deeply affected by the ever-changing caprices of fortune. When they happen to succeed, they are elated with pride and joy, but when unsuccessful, they are crestfallen and miserable; and when misfortunes multiply around them—when danger looms in every quarter of the horizon—when war rages, or pestilence devastates, then they are filled with despair. The very foundation of their hopes is shaken.

But he who lives so righteously that he is conscious of finding favor in the eyes of the Lord, has a source of joy which no earthly event can corrupt. Perhaps, like Noah, he, too, will be provided with an ark of safety, in which he will be preserved unharmed from the irresistible flood. But even should he, too, suffer—should all his worldly possessions be swept away, yet will the inward consciousness that he has served his God to the best of his ability support and sustain him; he knows that happiness awaits him in the end, and, like the prophet of old, he will exclaim: "Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; though the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no food; though the flocks shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation."

MABEL TOW.—Mr. Emil Asher, for some years connected with the *Hebrew Observer*, was yesterday united in the holy bands of wedlock with Miss Susanna Katz. The happy event came off at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Obenauer, the latter the aunt of the bride. Rev. Lowenthal, who performed the ceremony, delivered a short but eloquent address to the young couple. Our best wishes go with them in their new married life.

ALLIANCE ISRAELIT UNIVERSALE.—We have received several valuable documents from this worthy institution, of which one, a call for aiding the children of those of our brethren in Prussia who perished in the famine, deserves the attention of all our co-religionists. We shall publish this call in full in our next issue.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1870.

EDITOR HEBREW.—Russian Jewish Immigrants keep pouring into the city, and the Relief Committee are kept very busy. One hundred and fifty-five families have so far been aided, and many tickets have been issued to families and single persons going to the West, North, and South. The Commissioners of Emigration have placed at the disposition of the Committee a building capable of providing temporary accommodation for six hundred, and supply to keep a distinct kitchen and distinct cooking utensils for them, only requiring the Committee to provide the meat. So far so well, but most of these immigrants do not like to leave the city, and how they will manage to keep along without continually pressing upon the charity of their brethren, is to me a riddle, for comparatively few have any trade. But since most of them are young people, they will soon find out that it is for their advantage to leave for the interior.

The Congregation Ahavas Cheed, under the spiritual guidance of Rev. Dr. Hubsch, have

purchased a fine lot on Lexington avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth street, intending to build

thereon a fine synagogue in the course of the

coming year. This Congregation espouses the

very moderate Reform, and is progressing

finely.

The Hebrew Free Burial Society has just

been chartered by the State. So far, eighteen

Congregations have joined the Society as mem-

bers, and it is dispensing the most practical

and praiseworthy charity. They have interred,

since last July, free of expense, 104 persons,

at a cost of \$1,432 50 (including \$500 for its

cemetery). Their income has been \$1,436.

If the eleven Congregations, which have not

yet joined this noble charity, would do so, it

would be independent.

The Convention of Delegates from the Con-

servative Synagogues of this city and suburbs,

for the revision of the Tefilah, met last Sunday

at the vestry-rooms of Congregation B'nai-

Jeshurun, in Thirty-seventh street. Sixteen

Congregations had sent their delegates, and

several were hindered by reason of some local

affair. Mr. King opened the meeting by stat-

ing that it would be greatly in the interest of

our holy faith if all Congregations would use

the same Prayer-book, and therefore this meet-

ing had been called to bring such unanimity

about, if possible. No dogma of faith would

therefore be discussed, nor should any of the

be abolished, but the Sidor should

be so arranged as will permit it to be used in

every Synagogue. The Convention then or-

ganized by the election of Morris Becker, of

the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue, as Presi-

dent; Isaac Goldstein, of Shaarai-Zedek, Vice-

President; S. M. Cohn, of Shaarai-Brochu,

Recording Secretary; and J. Jaroslavski, of

B'nai-Jeshurun, as Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Becker, on taking the chair, delivered a

short address, particularly reminding the de-

legates of the necessity of giving strength to

Conservative Judaism, which is weakened daily

by its want of unity. The great need was a

common *Sh'ma* to all Conservative Congrega-

tions. The President, upon inquiry, decided

that the several Congregations would have to

approve of the steps taken by the Convention

before they would be bound by them. A Com-

mittee of one from each Congregation was ap-

pointed to prepare a draft for a common lit-

urgy, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

We hope that this movement will substantially

aid the Conservative Judaism in our city, give

a new impulse to the study of the Hebrew, and

make of us, as we have been designed to be by

Providence, "one people, with one language."

That language in which our divine seers pro-

mulgated the glad tidings of universal redemp-

tion by that first-born Son of God, chosen to

teach nations the unity and

oneness of our All-wise Father, and His in-

finite love toward all His creatures; that language which first revealed the Supreme Law

of the Universe, the law of love, by command-

ing not only to "Love thy neighbor, but also

the stranger as thyself," shall be the eter-

nal inheritance of Israel. Therefore the call

for the above mentioned convention stated,

that the prayers should be entirely in the

Hebrew language. At the convention of Tam-

many society last night, P. J. Joachimson, at-

torney and counsellor-at-law, was unanimously

nominated for judge of the Marine court. The

nomination by Tammany ensures his election.

The Marine court of this city has by a recent

act of the Legislature been raised to the dig-

nity of a full court of record, co-ordinate with

the Superior court of this city and the Su-

preme court of the State of New York; and

the past career of Mr. Joachimson vouches for

it, that the right man has been chosen for the

right place.

THE HEBREW

WOODWARD'S GARDEN.—Of all the places of recreation in and around San Francisco, Woodward's Garden is the most beautiful as well as the most instructive. We do not know which to praise most, the splendid botanical display, the fine and rare menagerie, the picture gallery, hot house, or the many other attractive features of this oasis in our city. Every Sunday a grand concert is given by an orchestra composed of some of the best musicians in our city.

The weather during the last few days has been unusually disagreeable. Wednesday and yesterday, it rained and the air was chilly. Indigestion, this arch friend of humanity, held full sway and many were its victims. Among the persons we met on the street, there was one, whose face fairly shone with health and happiness. This man drinks daily Rosenbaum's Bitters, the sovereign remedy for all its flesh is heir to.

"We call the attention of our merchant readers to the advertisement of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in our advertising columns. Among the officers of the same we find the most prominent business men of the United States, whose names alone are sufficient for the stability of the enterprise. Subscriptions to the capital stock, divided in shares of \$100 each, will be received at the Banking-house of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.

A GOOD INVESTMENT, and better than in any savings bank, is to take out an endowment policy in the California Mutual Life Insurance Co. This home company, by sagacious investments, is enabled to pay larger dividends to its policy holders than any other like institution. The office is No. 13 Merchant's Exchange.

Messrs. A. J. Bryant & Co., a firm, well known to our merchants, have been appointed General Agents of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast. The Brooklyn is one of the best Companies in this country, and we recommend the same to all our readers.

ATTENTION.—If you want a good fitting pair of boots or shoes made to order, at liberal prices, go to Béez & de Longe, No. 315 Bush street. These gentlemen will give to everybody satisfaction, and guarantee for their work. *

The largest and best stock of furniture of every description can be found at N. P. Cole & Cos., new warerooms, No. 220, 222, 224, 226 Bush street.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. N. T. Whitcomb, dentist, which will be found in another column of this paper.

Hon. George Turner, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, has opened a law office at No. 408 California street.

Deutsche Apotheke.—Wir verweisen unsere Leser auf die in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blatt befindliche Anzeige des Herrn H. Kegel, Ede Stockton und Cie. Straßen. Dieser Herr hat seit auser alten Arten Medizinen und verfaßt sie zu billigen Preisen.

BORN.

In this city, May 12th, to the wife of F. Seligman, a daughter.
In this city, May 16th, to the wife of E. Friedmann, a son.
In Sacramento, May 11th, to the wife of Simon Ash, a daughter.
In Sacramento, May 11th, to the wife of Wm. W. Sim, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, May 19, at the residence of Mr. J. Ober, and by the Rev. H. Lowenthal, Mr. Emil Aschermann to Miss Susanna Katz.

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MUTUAL.

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BERNHARD GATTEL,
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Lebens-Versicherungs-Ge-
sellschaft,

und der Agentur der

Post-Anweisungen
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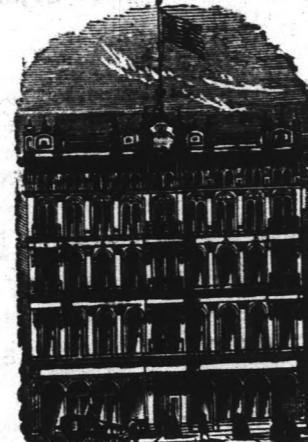
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Südwest-Ecke von Montgomery und
California Streets

verlegt werden.

New Advertisements.

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SECOND FLOOR—RETAIL—Miscellaneous, Scientific, Religious, Medical, and School Books, Books, Stationery.

The Law Department is upon this floor. Reference is also placed upon the free disposal of our friends, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, Theologians, Scholars, Ladies, all are invited to rendezvous here. The office, Bookbinders, Calligraphers, are on this floor.

THIRD FLOOR—Printing—Messrs. TURNELL & SMITH have placed their Elegant Steam Printing Office upon this floor. Printing of all kinds neatly, cheaply, and quickly done. Mr. A. W. STOTT, one of the finest Designers and Printers in the country, has formed an engagement with us. Special attention given to Wedding Invitations, Monograms, and Stamping. Orders from the country promptly executed.

FOURTH FLOOR—BINDING—Messrs. TURNELL & SMITH have placed their Elegant Steam Printing Office upon this floor. Printing of all kinds neatly, cheaply, and quickly done. Mr. A. W. STOTT, one of the finest Designers and Printers in the country, has formed an engagement with us. Special attention given to Wedding Invitations, Monograms, and Stamping. Orders from the country promptly executed.

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1. Gift of 5,000 "

1. Gift of 4,000 "

1. Gift of 3,000 "

1. Gift of 2,000 "

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10. Gifts of \$1,000 each 10,000 "

20. Gifts of 750 each 15,000 "

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30. Gifts of 400 each 12,000 "

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425. Gifts of 100 each 42,500 "

628. Gifts in all \$500,000

After paying the expenses of the Entertainment, and making the distribution of the Gifts as above announced, the balance will be appropriated to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from State, City, and County Officers, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

Holders of tickets to which gifts may be awarded, will receive the same on presentation of such tickets or coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees, at their office.

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NOTICE NO. 3.

NOTICE NO. 4.

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NOTICE NO. 39.

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Subscription list in the office of the Company, No. 315 Montgomery street, room of North American Life Insurance Company, and of HALL & CHARLES, Brokers, No. 406 Montgomery street. ja28

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OYSTERS, OYSTERS!
Emerson Corville & Co.

Late of the California Market, beg to inform their numerous customers that they have recommended business to the following OYSTER HOUSE, 1201 PINE STREET, above Montgomery, having fitted their premises in elegant style and with special regard to the comfort of their patrons, as a first-class Oyster House. Separate Rooms for Ladies and parties. Messrs. E. Corville, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Oyster, will be in daily receipt of direct shipments of the Finest Baltimore Oysters, which they are prepared to furnish to families and the trade at the lowest current rates.

The establishment will be run night and day. Orders delivered at 12 M. without extra charge.

The Bill of Fare will comprise all the delicacies of the season, got up in most recherche style, by able and experienced cooks.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, having housed a full supply of Ice in Alaska, and secured a large quantity in the Mountains of California, will supply their Ice at the rate of THREE (3) CENTS per pound, delivered to consumers from date. Orders left at their Office, Nos. 716 & 718. BATTERY STREET.

Will be promptly attended to as heretofore. D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent. March 1st, 1870.

\$1,000. CHALLENGE.

RECENTLY A COMMUNICATION APPEARED in the public press of this city, asserting (which is no doubt true) that in much of the Candy sold in this city Terra Alba, or Chalk, was an ingredient largely used in their composition, and that the coloring matter was of a poisonous nature. M. H. GARLAND, 828 Market street. Proprietor and Manufacturer of the well-known COTTON BROS and AROMATIC MASTIC CANDY, desires the public to know that his Confectionary and Candies are perfectly pure and harmless, and he will give \$1,000 to any Candy or other person who can discover Terra Alba or any poisonous substance, either in the composition or coloring matter, of any of the Candies or Confectionery manufactured by him. M. H. GARLAND, 828 Market street, San Francisco. m13

San Francisco Plating Works,

No. 655. MISSION STREET,
Between Second and Third,

ED. G. DENISTON, Proprietor

COLD AND SILVER-PLATING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. NEW AND OLD

I. Goods of every description Plated in the finest and most durable manner.

The San Francisco Plating Works are prepared to furnish and have every Copper Amalgamating

Plates of all sizes, and in any quantities, at the very lowest rates.

FULL WEIGHT OF SILVER deposited, and satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

The finest quality of Sheet Copper ex-

ceptly for mining purposes, furnished, and cut to

any size, at the lowest rates. A full assortment of

Plated Goods and Cutlery for sale at low rates.

Particular attention paid to Plating Goods for

Builders, Hotels, and Restaurants. New and El-

egant Styles of Plates, Letters and Numbers. All

work done first-class in every respect. Or-

ders from the country promptly attended to.

ap13

PRIVATE PICNICS.

The undersigned respectfully notifies the public that he is at any time prepared to accommodate Private Parties, day or evening, who wish to pass a pleasant time at

WOODWARD'S GARDENS.

An excellent RESTAURANT is connected with the Gardens; and a Piano for the accommodation of those who wish to enjoy a Dance.

Remember Woodward's Gardens for a FIVE-

SOCIAL PARTY.

ap8

H. HABERMEHL.

ICE! ICE!

The Nevada and Mountain Lakes Ice Co.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL OR-
ders for ICE, at reasonable rates, and will serve throughout the city daily.

Orders promptly filled. Orders from the country must be accompanied with Blankets.

Depot, 112 and 114 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap8

I. H. THOMPSON, Agent.

W. A. FOX.

Local Insurance Agent:

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE,

OFFICE, ROOM 15,

NO. 302 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap8

Office Hours—From 12 till 2 P. M. my13

JOHN ANDERSON,

(Formerly of Front street.)

Has opened a Depot for the sale of PURE AND

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS, from Bonded Ware-

houses, and solicits the patronage of families and

physicians for Imported Sherry, Port, Brandy, Gin,

Whiskey, etc., and Porter. 819 Montgomery st.,

between Jackson and Pacific.

my13

GRAY & HAVEN,

Attorneys-at-Law,

NO. 420. CALIFORNIA STREET,

Corner Leidesdorff.

my18

GERHARDT & ECKENROTH,
No. 770. MISSION street,
CARRIAGE AND
WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

New Work made to Order at shortest notice. Repairing done in the best manner, at lowest rates.

D. R. MABON,
No. 128. Kearny street.

I will give a written guarantee to CURE

R U P T U R E .

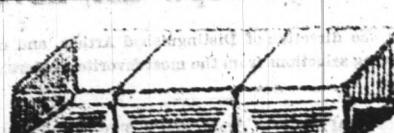
All who are ruptured are invited to call at my office, where I shall be pleased to explain the principles of my new Truss and mode of Treatment.

Treatment of every species of bodily

D E F O R M I T Y .

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Made on the Latest Principles, at Eastern Prices.



T E U B N E R & H O F F M A N ,

Show-Case

WAREROOMS

Have Removed

From Kearny Street to

537 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Kearny and Montgomery, Up Stairs.

Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated

Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases de25

taken in exchange.

N E W S Y S T E M .

P A R I S B A K E R Y ,

No. 37 Lousia St., Bet. Polson and Harrison,

FELIX FEROT, Proprietor.

T H E U N D E R S I G N E D T A K E S P L E A S U R E

IN informing the public that he has received di-

rect from Paris a

ROLLING OVEN, WITH TURN PLATE,

And is thereby enabled to manufacture his wares

in the greatest cleanliness and economy, and can supply Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Steam-

boats, etc., with the best Bread at lowest rates.

As the undersigned has made great sacrifices for the common interest, he hopes that the public will support him, as the more orders he receives the sooner he will be enabled to reduce the prices.

ap15

FELIX FEROT.

M A S O N I C , O D D F E L L O W S ,

RED MEN, DRUIDS,

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

And all other SOCIETIES' BADGES, for sale at

the Jewelry Manufactory of

D. W. LAIRD,

610 Merchant street.

<p

RETAKE OF PRECEDING PAGE

THE HEBREW.

LEONARD BRAND,
RAND,

STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

L. H. VARNEY,
Kinds of
D CHARCOAL,
Bush street,
San Francisco.

J. KORNBAUM.

INBAUM,
COLORS AT LAW

Watt's Building,
Kearny streets,
San Francisco.

OD,
California, in 1849,
tion Merchant,

Jobber of all
duce,

N. E. Cor. Sacramento.

on Sales of Grain,
amounts of \$4,000 and
per cent. Hay, Pot-
atoes, for amounts of \$3,000
0, 3 per cent. of
estimated due to sales
advances made on Com-
munity.

mlh

NIA

Machine!

M. MARKET.

ollowing places:

streets,
ard streets,
y streets,
id streets,
ll streets,

MERRILL,

or to L. Miner & Co.

ERY.

BED AND DRY

nts each, at Mrs. BEY-
le Store, No. 169 Fourth
the corner of Everett
mhs

LIDAYS.

HT,

sign

LIQUORS

California street,

San Francisco.

VAL.

PARIS,

LEBELLE & CO.

ODS!

nd Retail.

WE WILL OPEN OUR

ORE,

and Sutter streets,

BLOCK,

OODS, just received, and

at our intention is to con-

at the very Lowest Prices,

months.

ap19

BOYLE,

AINING!

, and Cutting,

MISSION STREET.

VAL.

AS REMOVED HIS

the Corner of MIS-

(Mechanics' Mills).

DEFILING,

Jeweler,

Corner Mission.

of the public to my

WEY, SILVER WARE,

and, and guaranteed for

the done in the best

myself



A. BROWNING,
GUNSMITH
LOCKSMITH,
AND
BELL-HANGER
No. 651 Washington street,
South side, below Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
And all kinds of Sporting Materials on hand, and
sold at reasonable prices. ap12

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Repairing all
kinds of Work entrusted to me.

no12

121 Post street, Near Kearny.

FIRST PREMIUM!

...AT THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR of 1863.

JACOB ZECH,

Piano Manufacturer,

211 and 213 NINTH STREET,

Between Howard and Folsom, SAN FRANCISCO.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A
splendid assortment of Instruments
of his own manufacture, each of
which is warranted for FIVE YEARS. Repairing
and Tuning will receive particular attention; either
from myself or my brother, FREDERICK ZECH,
who has removed to my Factory. Orders will be
received either at the Factory, or at R. J. BETTS'S
Bookstore, No 217 Montgomery street. Second-hand
Pianos taken in exchange.

JACOB ZECH.

ap24

121 Post street, Near Kearny.

TESTIMONIAL.

Still another wonderful recovery effected to a reverend
gentleman who is well known in this State, by the use
of only two bottles of Dr. S. Girard Smith's AMALI-
RACULAS.

Dr. S. Girard Smith—Dear Sir:—Having used two
bottles of your "AMALRACULAS," for the cure of rheu-
matism, and experienced its wonderful effect, I take
pleasure in giving it my hearty commendation. After
suffering many years from the worst form of
rheumatism, and having tried the best remedies
known to the medical faculty without much to
my relief, I was not prepared to give much credit to
the claims of your medicine, but the experience
is beyond all question. In an incredibly short time
the constant pain was effectively relieved, and my chronic lameness was removed. I most cheerfully com-
mend your remedy to all rheumatic sufferers. This
is the first time I have ever recommended any
medicine for rheumatism, but I do it now in
favour of your medicine from this terrible disease, and
in justice to the merits of your infallible cure.

C. R. HENDRICKSON,

Pastor Second Baptist Church.

San Francisco, March 28, 1870.

ap8

121 Post street, Near Kearny.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law

OFFICE, 529 CLAY STREET,

JACOB ZECH,
SAN FRANCISCO.

121 Post street, Near Kearny.

Spring Mattresses

Made to Order and Constantly on hand,

OF THE LATEST AND

MOST DURABLE STYLE,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Bedding & Furniture,

Made to Order and Constantly on hand:

Furs, Moss, Wool and Pulu Mattresses, Counter-
panes, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Etc.

HENRY FRANK & CO.,

No. 217 Commercial street,

THEODORE FOIZIN.

GUSTAVUS R.

VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

...AND,

Commission Merchants

(JOHN B. LUTHER, Auctioneer.)

Have removed to their new sa'reooms.

115 & 117 BUSH ST., bet. Battery and Sansome.

SALE DAYS—Tuesday and Fridays—Catalogue

Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy

Goods, etc.

THURSDAY—Regular Catalogue Sale of American

English and French Dry Goods—Silks, Embroidery,

etc. etc. etc. ap10

GEORGE MAYES,

...DEALER IN...

OYSTERS, CLAMS,

And all kinds of Shell Fish,

STALLS Nos. 40, 41, 42, CALIFORNIA MARKET,

Entrance on California street.

Public or Private Parties,

...and Families supplied from 6 A. M. to 12

P. M. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oyster

Room open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.

mh18

LAVERY'S

Snow Flake Baking Powder!

FOR RAISING

Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pastry, Puddings,

etc., etc., etc.

mh18

THIS ARTICLE HAS, BY ITS STEADY AND CON-
STANTLY INCREASING DEMAND SINCE ITS INTRODUCTION, ten
years ago, found itself to be an indispensable article in
the kitchen of every household.

For sale at the Family

Grocery. Address

No. 1011 Mission street,

San Francisco.

mh18

THE SONG GARDEN.

A Series of Music Books adapted to

all schools of all grades. Progressively arranged with

each book complete in itself. By Dr. LOWELL

MASON.

THE SONG GARDEN—First Book.—For begin-

ners, with a variety of easy and pleasing songs.

Fifty Cents.

THE SONG GARDEN—Second Book.—In addi-

tion to the practical course of instruction, it con-

tains a choice collection of School Music. (An

annual sale, 25,000.) Eighty Cents.

THE SONG GARDEN—Third Book.—Besides a

Treatise on Vocal Culture, with Illustrations, Ex-

ercises, Solfeggio, etc., it contains New Music,

adapted to High Schools, Young Ladies' Semina-

ries, etc. One Dollar.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price. OLIVER

DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

mh18

FRANK BARNARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

COAL!

No. 818, Jackson street,

Bet. Front and Battery, San Francisco.

mh18

Families supplied as the shortest notice.

mh18

Good Coffee vs. Bad Coffee.

SINCE THE STRONG OPPOSITION IN THE PRICE

OF GROUND COFFEE, we have had many new cal-

lers for a Good Article.

We can say to all persons who are

not satisfied with the article they are receiving, they can

find the same CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE which

has taken the Premium at the two last great Fairs,

leaving or sending their orders to

MARDEN & MYRICK,

212 Sacramento street,

Dyspepsia in the Pacific States.

Nowhere in the United States has dyspepsia heretofore been more general, or marked with more distressing symptoms, than in California. Luxur, high living and dissipation in the cities; hardship, privation, irregular habits, and the effects of malaria in the mining regions, have combined to render CHRONIC INDIGESTION one of the most terrible scourges of the Pacific States. It is a source of satisfaction, therefore, to be able to report the gradual and steady decline of the disease and its distressing concomitants on this side of the Continent. As this happy change began to be perceptible soon after HOS-TETTOR'S STOMACH BITTERS had attained the rank of a STANDARD REMEDY in this region, and, as it has become more and more apparent, in proportion to the increasing sales of the GREAT VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, reason suggests that the bane has been ameliorated and checked by the operations of the GENITAL ELIXIR advertised as its ANTIDOTE. Unprejudiced physicians admit this to be the fact, and abandoning all the ordinary stimulants, as well as the astringent tinctures and mineral ex-citants of the pharmacopoeia, are now prescribing the BITTERS as a cure for every form of indigestion. The preparation, possesses three great advantages over every other so-called stomachic. It is not merely a tonic, but combines the properties of an anti-bilious medicine, a gentle laxative, and a blood-diuretic, with those of a whole-some stimulant. It neither depiles nor excites; but strengthens, soothes, purifies and restores. No medicine ever introduced into the Pacific region has so entirely gained the confidence of every class of society, or approached in the extent of its sales HOS-TETTOR'S STOMACH BITTERS.

NEW LIGHT!—The Patent Portable Vapor Gas Light is the cheapest, safest and best light yet discovered, costing less than one-third as much as coal gas, and equally as good, giving a clear, white, brilliant light, causing no smoke or smell. No more exorbitant gas bills. No more expense for glass chimneys. And if people will consult their own interest and safety by using the Vapor Gas Light, they will have no more coal oil lamp explosions; and for economy it is cheaper than any other light now in use, as thousands will testify who are now using them in the Eastern States. It will not explode, each burner generating its own gas only as fast as consumed, therefore rendering explosion impossible. We have perfect control over the burner, and can use as much or as little light as we choose. Call and see it. P. J. Phillips & Co., No. 650 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

HOUSEKEEPING.—Many the parties now in boarding-houses who intend to set up house-keeping by themselves, will, we are sure be thankful to us when we give them a hint where they can buy furniture, all of the best quality, at astonishing low rates. It is of J. A. Shaber, 707 Market street, near Third, manufacturer and dealer in furniture and bedding who sells his goods cheaper for cash than any other dealer. Don't fail to call.

PARTIES residing in the southern part of the city, and wishing to secure a meal in a really first class Family Restaurant, should not fail to patronize the establishment of Mr. H. P. Swain, 636 Market street. All the delicacies the season affords can always be had there, while the attention leaves nothing to be desired. The place is open till after the close of the theatres.

TOCKER & CO., Nos. 101 and 103 Montgomery street, have just received the largest and finest assortment of Watches, Watch Chains, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, Moss Agate, Quartz Jewelry, etc., ever offered for sale in the city, and at greatly reduced prices.

—Merchants, visiting this city, should not fail to secure rooms at the "Cosmopolitan Hotel," S. W. corner Bush and Sansome streets. This mammoth establishment can now be said to be at the head of first class hotels in this city. Its rooms are large and lofty, and fitted up with unsurpassable elegance, while the table is always supplied with all delicacies the season affords.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism, gout, or neuralgia, use Dr. S. Girard Smith's celebrated "Aramiraculus," and you will be at once relieved.

NEW BELLA UNION THEATRE.—First class minstrel performances, dances, songs, gymnasias, etc., nightly fill this theatre with a delighted audience.

WHERE to buy good boots and shoes is an important question. We can recommend all in want of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., of the very best quality, and at lowest rates, the splendid establishment of Messrs. M. Rosenblatt & Bro., 310 Kearny street. Don't fail to give them a call.

—Wir machen Hausefrauen darauf aufmerksam, daß sie in der Intelligenz-Office von O'Brien & Co., 101 Montgomery and Clay Straßen, stets die besten Dienstboten ihrer Art finden.

DR. N. T. WHITCOMB,
DENTIST.
No. 205. THIRD STREET,
San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN
PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule..... May 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express	Hotel	Mail
	Train Daily	Monday	
San Francisco	Le 6.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
Oakland	" 8.30 "	" 8.30 "	4.30 "
San Jose	" 8.30 "	" 8.30 "	3.25 "
Stockton	" 12.07 p.m.	" 1.15 p.m.	1.15 "
Sacramento	Ar 1.50 "	1.50 p.m.	10.00 " Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv 2.10 "	2.10 p.m.	9.00 a.m.
Junction	" 2.35 "	" 10.30 "	10.30 "
Marysville	Ar 4.00 "	" 1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
Colfax	" 4.00 "	" 4.00 "	4.00 "
Belo	" 4.00 "	" 4.45 "	4.45 "
Breno	" 1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	5.45 a.m.
Wadsworth	" 2.50 "	" 9.45 "	9.45 "
Whinemucca	" 9.10 "	" 10.15 "	10.15 "
Battle Mountain	" 10.45 a.m.	" 10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
Carlin	" 1.10 p.m.	" 1.10 p.m.	10.00 "
Colton	" 4.40 "	4.40 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
Kelton	" 1.30 a.m.	" 7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.
Corrine	" 4.52 "	" 8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
Ogden	Ar 6.00 "	" 5.00 "	5.00 "

WESTWARD.	Express	Hotel	Mail
	Train Daily	Thurday	
Ogden	Lv 6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Corrine	" 7.15 p.m.	" 7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.
Junction	" 10.42 "	" 1.30 a.m.	1.30 a.m.
Elko	" 8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.15 p.m.
Carlin	" 10.15 "	" 9.45 "	9.45 "
Battle Mountain	" 1.10 p.m.	" 1.10 p.m.	9.00 "
Whinemucca	" 4.05 p.m.	" 4.45 "	9.00 "
Reno	" 1.00 a.m.	" 1.15 a.m.	11.30 "
Cisco	" 5.55 "	" 8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Colfax	" 10.30 p.m.	" 1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
Marysville	" 11.25 "	11.25 a.m.	11.25 a.m.
Sacramento	Lv 11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
Stockton	" 1.40 p.m.	" 8.45 "	8.45 "
San Jose	Ar 6.30 "	12.45 p.m.	12.10 "
Oakland	" 5.30 "	" 12.40 "	12.40 "
San Francisco	" 6.00 "	" 6.00 p.m.	12.40 "

"Local Trains."

From	From	From
San Francisco	Oakland	Bronx.
B 6.30 A.M.	B 6.40 A.M.	B 5.30 A.M.
B 8.00 "	B 8.00 "	B 6.45 "
B 10.00 "	B 10.00 "	B 9.00 "
B 12.00 M.	B 12.00 M.	B 11.00 "
B 2.00 P.M.	B 2.00 P.M.	B 1.30 P.M.
B 3.00 "	B 3.00 "	B 2.30 P.M.
B 4.15 "	B 4.15 "	B 3.45 "
B 6.00 "	B 6.00 "	B 5.00 "
B 11.30 "	B 11.30 "	B 10.00 "
From	From	From
San Francisco	Alameda	Haywards.
C 5.25 A.M.	C 5.25 A.M.	B 4.30 A.M.
C 6.50 "	C 6.50 "	B 5.00 "
C 8.00 "	C 8.00 "	C 6.30 "
C 11.20 "	C 11.20 "	C 9.30 "
C 1.20 P.M.	C 1.20 P.M.	C 1.15 P.M.
C 2.00 "	C 2.00 "	C 1.30 P.M.
C 4.15 "	C 4.15 "	C 3.45 "
C 6.00 "	C 6.00 "	C 5.00 "

B Sundays excepted. E Sundays only.

D To Oakland only. E To Alameda only.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent, C. P. R. R. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent, Sacramento.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent,

ODS!
ODS!
ODS!

ND RETAIL!

& CO.,

mery street,

COMMENCE TO stock of DRY GOODS,

3 1-3 Per Cent.

1-16 worth \$25.

1-20 worth \$35.

1-25 worth \$40.

1-30 worth \$50.

1-35 worth \$60.

1-40 worth \$70.

1-45 worth \$80.

1-50 worth \$90.

1-55 worth \$100.

1-60 worth \$110.

1-65 worth \$120.

1-70 worth \$130.

1-75 worth \$140.

1-80 worth \$150.

1-85 worth \$160.

1-90 worth \$170.

1-95 worth \$180.

1-100 worth \$190.

1-105 worth \$200.

1-110 worth \$210.

1-115 worth \$220.

1-120 worth \$230.

1-125 worth \$240.

1-130 worth \$250.

1-135 worth \$260.

1-140 worth \$270.

1-145 worth \$280.

1-150 worth \$290.

1-155 worth \$300.

1-160 worth \$310.

1-165 worth \$320.

1-170 worth \$330.

1-175 worth \$340.

1-180 worth \$350.

1-185 worth \$360.

1-190 worth \$370.

1-195 worth \$380.

1-200 worth \$390.

1-205 worth \$400.

1-210 worth \$410.

1-215 worth \$420.

1-220 worth \$430.

1-225 worth \$440.

1-230 worth \$450.

1-235 worth \$460.

1-240 worth \$470.

1-245 worth \$480.

1-250 worth \$490.

1-255 worth \$500.

1-260 worth \$510.

1-265 worth \$520.

1-270 worth \$530.

1-275 worth \$540.

1-280 worth \$550.

1-285 worth \$560.

1-290 worth \$570.

1-295 worth \$580.

1-300 worth \$590.

1-305 worth \$600.

1-310 worth \$610.

1-315 worth \$620.

1-320 worth \$630.

1-325 worth \$640.

1-330 worth \$650.

1-335 worth \$660.

1-340 worth \$670.

1-345 worth \$680.

1-350 worth \$690.

1-355 worth \$700.

1-360 worth \$710.

1-365 worth \$720.

1-370 worth \$730.

1-375 worth \$740.

1-380 worth \$750.

1-385 worth \$760.

1-390 worth \$770.

1-395 worth \$780.

1-400 worth \$790.

1-405 worth \$800.

1-410 worth \$810.

1-415 worth \$820.

1-420 worth \$830.

1-425 worth \$840.

1-430 worth \$850.

1-435 worth \$860.

1-440 worth \$870.

1-445 worth \$880.

1-450 worth \$890.

1-455 worth \$900.

1-460 worth \$910.

1-465 worth \$920.

1-470 worth \$930.

1-475 worth \$940.

1-480 worth \$950.

1-485 worth \$960.

1-490 worth \$970.

1-495 worth \$980.

1-500 worth \$990.

1-505 worth \$1000.

1-510 worth \$1010.

1-515 worth \$1020.

1-520 worth \$1030.

1-525 worth \$1040.

1-530 worth \$1050.

1-535 worth \$1060.

1-540 worth \$1070.

1-545 worth \$1080.

1-550 worth \$1090.

1-555 worth \$1100.

1-560 worth \$1110.

1-565 worth \$1120.

1-570 worth \$1130.

1-575 worth \$1140.

1-580 worth \$1150.

1-585 worth \$1160.

1-590 worth \$1170.

1-595 worth \$1180.

1-600 worth \$1190.

1-605 worth \$1200.

1-610 worth \$1210.

1-615 worth \$1220.

1-620 worth \$1230.

1-625 worth \$1240.

1-630 worth \$1250.

1-635 worth \$1260.

1-640 worth \$1270.

1-645 worth \$1280.

1-650 worth \$1290.

1-655 worth \$1300.

1-660 worth \$1310.

1-665 worth \$1320.

1-670 worth \$1330.

1-675 worth \$1340.

1-680 worth \$1350.

1-685 worth \$1360.

1-690 worth \$1370.

1-695 worth \$1380.

1-700 worth \$1390.

1-705 worth \$1400.

1-710 worth \$1410.

1-715 worth \$1420.

1-720 worth \$1430.

1-725 worth \$1440.

1-730 worth \$1450.

1-735 worth \$1460.

1-740 worth \$1470.

1-745 worth \$1480.

1-750 worth \$1490.

1-755 worth \$1500.

1-760 worth \$1510.

1-765 worth \$1520.

1-770 worth \$1530.

1-775 worth \$1540.

1-780 worth \$1550.

1-785 worth \$1560.

1-790 worth \$1570.

1-795 worth \$1580.

1-800 worth \$1590.

1-805 worth \$1600.

1-810 worth \$1610.

1-815 worth \$1620.

1-820 worth \$1630.

1-825 worth \$1640.

1-830 worth \$1650.

1-835 worth \$1660.

1-840 worth \$1670.

1-845 worth \$1680.

1-850 worth \$1690.

1-855 worth \$1700.

1-860 worth \$1710.

1-865 worth \$1720.

1-870 worth \$1730.

1-875 worth \$1740.

1-880 worth \$1750.

1-885 worth \$1760.

1-890 worth \$1770.

1-895 worth \$1780.

